

Are You Dissatisfied with your Boarding House?

Are You Dissatisfied with your Furnished Room?

GET ANOTHER IN A MINUTE

By Consulting the Select List of

BOARD AND ROOM "WANTS"

ON JOURNAL "WANT" PAGES

This Morning.

NO. 5,829.

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PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

WEATHER.

FOR NEW YORK CITY: RISING TEMPERATURE.

For New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair, rising temperature, winds fresh, southerly.

The highest temperature yesterday was 56 degrees, at 11 a. m.

The lowest temperature yesterday was 43 degrees, at 5 a. m.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

DAVE MARTIN HERE TO TRY OLD TRICKS ON HONEST VOTERS.



"Dave" Martin Here to Help McGulagh.

McKinley Declines to Help Platt, but Quay Sends His Ally to Do What He Can.

"Dave" Martin is here. President McKinley has refused to come to New York to aid Senator Platt in his losing fight to retain control of the State's officers and Legislature, but—"Dave" Martin is here. Mr. Platt, seeking aid from the highest to the lowest, sent a hurry call to the White House and Senator Quay, and declaring the honor of the national Administration was at stake, asked McKinley to take the stump and Martin to manage the election plans of his machine.

The President's private secretary, John Addison Porter, came over from Washington to inform Senator Platt that Mr. McKinley could not take the stump for the Platt ticket. He probably also informed the Senator that the President had no desire to identify himself with a contest that seemed hopeless. But Senator Quay spared Martin and that worthy appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday in his usual official, sneering and contemptuous frame of mind.

"Dave" Martin, the notorious "Dave" Martin, whose abilities have raised him from the mysterious depths of ward-heeler down to the illustrious position of "Secretary of the Commonwealth" of Pennsylvania, has come to New York to repeat his practices of 1888 and 1892.

All Democratic leaders and voters and all those who desire to shake off the canal ring, the lobby ring, the Buller law, in a word, all honest men, will read this information with interest, for it means trouble on election day, arrests by wholesale, intimidation by force law deputies wherever intimidation is possible.

Martin was brought over to coach McCullagh.

Martin, unless it gets too hot for him, will be the real Superintendent of Elections until the polls close on November 8.

The first result of Martin's instructions was the offering to Force law deputies of prizes of \$50 to each man who makes ten arrests for illegal registration. A prize goes with every block of ten arrests. This is paid in addition to the regular compensation of \$5 a day, which the State gives. A premium is put upon arrests. Anything to keep Democratic votes from being polled.

Martin usually begins his work before registration time arrives. He is a wordy man, an expert colonizer. The peculiar Force law the Platt Legislature has enacted gives him an opportunity for the display of his talent at even this late day. Why colonize if you can keep Democratic voters away from the polls?

Before his Martin being imported from Pennsylvania prior to Election Day. In 1888, when Quay was chairman of the Republican National Committee, he sent Martin to New York "to conduct the canvass." His theatre of operations was New York, Kings and Queens counties. It was there charged that he brought thousands of "floaters" from Pennsylvania. Harrison, then running for the Presidency, carried New York by 12,000, and Martin was given the credit and congratulated because he "saw" the State to the Republican party. In 1892 Martin was sent to New York to carry out the same plan. His heart friends declare he worked wonders, but the Cleveland tidal wave was irresistible. This is Martin's only failure to date.

In a practical way Martin can do two things: He can have McCullagh make hundreds of arrests early on election day and

PALMER GIVES IE TO ALDRIDGE.

Resents His Dragging State Board Into Canal Scandal.

Says the Members Had No Part in Spending the \$9,000,000 Fund.

ONLY APPROVED PLANS.

Other Party Leaders Refuse to Discuss Aldridge's Defence of Himself.

POLICY OF SILENCE THEIRS.

Darwin R. James, of the Investigating Commission, Defends It from the Charge of Unfairness.

Albany, Oct. 31.—Secretary of State Palmer, a member of the State Canal Board, when asked to-day concerning Superintendent Aldridge's accusation that that Board had control of his operations and were responsible for the expenditure of the \$9,000,000 improvement fund, said: "The State Canal Board had no power over the expenditures of the State Superintendent of Public Works. Neither had the Board any duties in connection with the details of the canal improvement work, and did not supervise either the work or the expenditures. The only power the Board had was that of confirmation of the plans and specifications and estimates of cost prepared in the State Engineer's office."

When the Board met State Engineer Adams explained matters and in every case the Engineer's plans, specifications and estimates were accepted and confirmed. I had full confidence in the State Engineer and have it now. We always believed his statements. Our only duty was to approve or reject his plans and estimates."

State Engineer Adams, who returned from Utica this evening, said: "I will not comment on Superintendent Aldridge's statement except to say that it is all right and true."

Roosevelt's campaign conductors, as if by common agreement, concluded to absolutely ignore the defence of the canal steel issued yesterday by George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works. They had, though pleaded with by Mr. Aldridge the week before, positively refused to permit him to put it out as a campaign document, for fear that it might embarrass the Roosevelt canvass. When they saw it in print yesterday they decided to leave it severely alone.

When Mr. Roosevelt himself was asked by a Journal representative what comment he had to make upon it he replied: "What ever I have to say about the canal issues I will say in my speeches and not in an interview."

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff made a similar reply.

Senator Platt said, "I have nothing to say."

State Chairman Odell said: "I must decline to discuss anything except to say that the members of this corporation were honest and that Colonel Roosevelt is certain to be elected."

Executive Chairman Barnes said: "I have no comment on the statement, but would prefer not to discuss it."

Darwin R. James, who was a member of the Canal Board, attacked in Aldridge's defence of the scandal, said yesterday: "I do not care to reply to Superintendent Aldridge's reflections upon the members of the Canal Investigating Commission. The commissioners' report must stand for itself, and be judged for itself. The members of the commission acted, in my opinion, fairly, impartially, judiciously, and I may add judiciously, in the effort to do justice to all. I myself stood up for Aldridge in one matter—not that I cared particularly for Aldridge, mind—but because I wanted to do even justice. There was an effort to show that Aldridge was interested in a corporation which had one of the canal contracts. From my private investigation I was satisfied that all the members of this corporation were honorable men. I told the commission I could place upon the stand a man who would clear the canal board of the charges, and prove that Aldridge had no interest in the contract. To what a degree says about the commission, I am a no more for making a reply. The least said, the better for all concerned."

MARTIN COMES TO "BUY SOME CLOTHES."

Secretary Porter arrived here early yesterday and left at midnight for Washington. He told Messrs. Platt, Odell, Barnes and Roosevelt of the President's disqualification not to come to New York. He was requested to again ask the President to take the stump for Roosevelt.

"Dave" Martin, the notorious "Dave" Martin, who has been in the Fifth Avenue Hotel just before the dinner hour. He registered at once, and asked for Senator Platt. He was told the Senator had not yet come from his downtown office. Martin concluded to wait, and finally took a room. Then he walked to the cigar counter, purchased an Havana and ensconced himself on a settee, where for a while he remained unobserved.

Suddenly in the black-eyed, black-haired, black attired, slick-skinned, slick-tongued man, with a large diamond in his black four-in-hand, National Committee man Fredrick S. Gibbs recognized the man who had been so much service in the campaigns of 1888 and 1892.

"Well, Dave, is that really you? What are you doing here?" he asked. "I am here to buy some clothes," replied the Pennsylvania man.

"How much money will you have?" Gibbs asked. "I have about \$10,000 or so," replied Martin. "We might send a few over," he added, jokingly.

"But we have a McCullagh here," put in Gibbs, with a wink.

Barney Bidlin, one of the old timers, joined the group, and after greeting Martin cordially said: "We have to thank you for great work in that '88 campaign. You saved us many a vote."

"Yes, and you boys didn't know what I was doing either," chuckled Martin, turning to the group, and after greeting Martin cordially said: "We have to thank you for great work in that '88 campaign. You saved us many a vote."

Later in the evening Martin was in consultation with Senator Platt.

HILL TO SPEAK HERE TO-MORROW NIGHT.

The Business Men's Democratic Association will hold a grand mass meeting to rally the nominations of the Syracuse convention at Carnegie Hall to-morrow night. Former Senator David B. Hill will be the principal speaker.

\$125,000 READY TO BACK VAN WYCK.

That Amount Offered at Odds of 10 to 9 and 10 to 8.

Talcott Holds \$100,000 of It, and Vendig Has \$25,000 Waiting.

OTHER CASH BEGGING, TOO.

Roosevelt's Backers with Money Can Be Accommodated Quickly.

FEW MINOR WAGERS RECORDED.

Mr. Cohn Anxious to Risk a Section of Bronx Borough on Democratic Victory.

Van Wyck Money Wants Takers.

E. B. Talcott, \$100,000
Joe Vendig, 25,000
Len Wager, 20,000
Frank Keeney, 10,000
Alfred de Cordova, 10,000
Adolph Cohn.

House and lot (\$5,000)

The last week of the election betting starts off with a rush and in a picturesque fashion. Not only are the odds growing on Van Wyck, but fortunes are now placed in the balance. Offers are now open for past the \$100,000 mark, and one enthusiastic believer in a Democratic victory offers to wager a good sized slice of Greater New York's realty against other real estate or cash. He is Adolph Cohn, of No. 82 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street. He says of his effort to get a bet:

"I wrote a letter some six or eight days ago to the chairman of the Republican General Committee, offering to bet \$5,000 on Van Wyck, even money. Have not as yet had the bet accepted; possibly because I was wanting to wager a \$2,000 equity in a piece of property and a similar equity or cash. I will now bet the equity at 5 to 4 on Van Wyck, and will leave the valuation of the property to any expert in New York City realty."

The property is in East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, a plot, with three-story store and flat house building on it.

Down in Wall street there is a fortune waiting before the opening of Republican cash. E. B. Talcott, at the office of Bell & Co., has \$100,000, in addition to the \$60,000 already placed by Van Wyck. He offers this at odds of 10 to 9 on Van Wyck. He has a side bet that the whole amount will not be taken by election day. Yesterday he placed a bet of \$1,000 with H. H. Holsted, J. J. Judge at the office of Alfred de Cordova brought down \$10,000 yesterday to place even on Van Wyck. He placed \$200 during the day.

In the uptown section the betting fever is growing. Joe Vendig has \$25,000 to bet against Van Wyck. He is the only one of the Governor. He will put up this amount at the same odds. Up to noon daily he may be found at Hoffman House and later at the Aqueduct Race Track.

Len Wager, at the Democratic headquarters, placed \$200 even with W. G. Horner yesterday. He said he intended to bet at the big purse he holds, but those who talked bet were generally shy of ready cash.

Frank Keeney, at the Hotel York, had Sheriff Butting as a visitor during the day and before the Brooklyn bid left Martin's office. He said he intended to bet on Van Wyck. He has a witness to this bet and tried hard to get it repeated in his own book, but Mr. Butting said he had quite enough to bet and heard more news from up State.

Michael J. Dady, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee, announced last night that he would have \$14,000 to bet on Van Wyck. He said he intended to bet on Van Wyck. He has a witness to this bet and tried hard to get it repeated in his own book, but Mr. Butting said he had quite enough to bet and heard more news from up State.

NEW MEN TO BUILD NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Cragin-Eyre Contract Unanimously Approved by the Congress at Managua.

Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 31.—After four days' public discussion the Nicaraguan Congress has unanimously approved the agreement provisionally made between President Zelaya and the American contractors and engineers, Edward F. Cragin and Edward Eyre, authorizing the construction of an inter-oceanic canal and empowering the commissioners to negotiate with the Maritime Canal Company to terminate on October 1, 1899, was received with prolonged cheers from Congressmen and the public in the galleries.

The bomb was a metal tube eighteen inches long and two inches in diameter, encased in paper. Superintendent O'Neil made an examination of it and pronounced the bomb large enough to wreck the mill. It was buried in the ground to the depth of five feet.

SWARMING TO THE DIAMOND MINES.

Rush Still Continues to the Fields in Western Australia, and Miners Report Good Luck.

Melbourne, Oct. 31.—The rush to Nalgine, in the northwestern division of Western Australia, continues. Ever since the report of the discovery of diamonds in that part of the Pilbarra gold field parties have been organized.

There are at present several thousand miners in the Nalgine country and the prospectors report wonderful finds.

BOYCOTT FOR LADIES' TAILORS.

The ladies' tailors who are leading in the movement for starting their co-operative factory had their first introduction to modern business methods yesterday. When President Schlimmack, Secretary Topfstadt and one or two officers of the union went to one of two leading woollen houses for a line of samples they were refused.

"He told us," said President Schlimmack, "that if we had more than \$3,000 worth of goods a day they would sell to us in preference to the merchant tailors, as the custom of the merchant tailors is the reason why we are so poor. From this we inferred that they were afraid of offending the merchant tailors. But we can find the goods."

DYNAMITE BOMB IN BALE OF PAPER.

The Kingsland paper mills at Franklin, N. J., had a narrow escape yesterday from being blown up by a dynamite bomb, which was found hidden in a bale of paper that came to the mill recently from Brooklyn.

The bomb was a metal tube eighteen inches long and two inches in diameter, encased in paper. Superintendent O'Neil made an examination of it and pronounced the bomb large enough to wreck the mill. It was buried in the ground to the depth of five feet.

SOLDIERS VOTE FOR VAN WYCK.

The 22d Regiment Gives Him 400 Majority.

First Votes Cast Under the Special Law for Army and Navy.

1,100 BALLOTS SENT IN.

Roosevelt's Criticism of State Volunteers Resented at the Ballot Box.

A BIG PARADE AFTER VOTING.

Supporters of Van Wyck Have a Celebration Over Their Victory. How the Vote is Polled.

ONE ROUGH RIDER IS AS GOOD AS TEN VOLUNTEERS.

ROOSEVELT.

The first ballots in the State election were cast yesterday. The Twenty-second Regiment, now on duty at Fort Slocum, David's Island, did the voting. The ballot was secret, but a careful poll of the men and their avowed preferences indicated that the regiment gave a plurality of nearly 400 against Roosevelt.

So overwhelming was the sentiment in favor of Van Wyck that last night the men held a regular jubilee in celebration of the victory. There was a parade in which fully two-thirds of the regiment took part cheering for Van Wyck. Banners were displayed, which read like this:

ONE ROUGH RIDER IS AS GOOD AS TEN VOLUNTEERS.

ROOSEVELT.

1,100 Votes Cast.

The banners caused no end of caustic comment from the men and indicated one source of the feeling against Roosevelt in the regiment.

The Twenty-second cast 1,100 votes. The regiment is to leave for Athens, Ga., before election day, so in accordance with the soldiers' voting law ballots were sent to the fort last Saturday.

From Secretary of State Palmer, the regiment's voting law ballots were sent to the fort last Saturday.

Yesterday was the regular day for monthly muster and inspection, and Colonel Bartlett decided to hold his inspection then.

The only announcement made to the men was in a speech to the men an hour before the voting began by the Colonel. He said that each man should vote independently and that no one could question his ballot.

The Van Wyck sentiment made its appearance then, and its strength was astonishing.

This was despite the fact that Chairman Quigg has been inundated with four long, stumpy slips of paper, each a long list of names of soldiers, judges, city and county officers to be filled. Under each name was a blank space, in which the soldier wrote the name of the candidate for whom he wished to vote.

There were no names printed on the ballots, as they are the same for all the soldiers in the State in all parts of the world. Each man is supposed to know the names of candidates for whom he is entitled to vote, or to learn them as best he may.

HOW THE MEN VOTED.

The blank ballots were distributed to the men and they prepared them in their tents as they wished. Then each put his ballot in an envelope and sealed it with an affidavit as to how he voted.

The voting was in charge of the enlisted men, who selected poll clerks from their own ranks. A general supervision was exercised by officers, but so far as could be ascertained, there was no attempt upon the part of any of these to influence the men in their voting.

The ballots will be sent to the Secretary of State, and after the general election will be opened and counted in the presence of representatives of both parties.

The men make no secret of their preference for Van Wyck. Whatever restraint there might have been was thrown off as soon as the voting was over, and last night's celebration by the supporters of Van Wyck showed their over-whelming numbers in the regiment, while the Roosevelt letter indicated at least one of the reasons for it.

Democratic leaders have been informed within the past few days that Colonel Leonard, of the Twelfth Regiment, now at Lexington, Ky., had indicated an undesirable terms to the men of his command that the exercise of the franchise was no part of a soldier's business; that, in fact, soldiers had no part in the politics of the nation.

Appeal to General Miles.

The matter was brought yesterday to the attention of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall, which addressed a letter to General Miles on the subject. In the letter they say:

"We are credibly informed that Colonel Leonard, commander of the Twelfth New York Volunteer, now stationed at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., in a public interview in the presence of his men, expressed an undesirable terms to the men of his command that the exercise of the franchise was no part of a soldier's business; that, in fact, soldiers had no part in the politics of the nation."

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Excursions to Hehr.

These delegations numbered from one hundred to two hundred each. There were eight cars crowded with delegates from Richmond Springs alone. There were several hundred volunteers in uniform also among Judge Van Wyck's visitors. There were members of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment.

Their presence reminded everybody of the incident of "Mickey" Johnson that befell during the recent visit of Colonel Roosevelt to Utica. The Colonel came into the hotel bar and saw there a man in volunteer uniform drinking with a friend.

"Ah, there," said the Colonel briskly, "you're one of my kind. I suppose you know me."

"Oh, yes," replied Mickey Johnson, "I recognize you from your pictures."

"Where are you from?" was the Colonel's next question.

"Camp Meade, Pennsylvania."

"What do they say about me at Camp Meade?"

"Well, I'll tell you, Colonel," responded the volunteer, "there are thirty thousand men and eighteen hundred mules at Camp Meade, and I never heard one of those mules say a thing against you."

This story pleased the Uticans, and even the visitors did not fail to enjoy it.

Utica is in the throes of a Democratic revival. Republicans of life-long standing were among those who came to Judge Van Wyck's rooms. There were Republicans of this character upon the stage to-night, when the Democratic candidate spoke to the audience that filled the opera house to the doors.

RIOT OF ENTHUSIASM FOR VAN WYCK AND D. B. HILL AT UTICA.



Justice Van Wyck at the Grand Central Station.

All Previous Receptions Outdone. Hard Raps for Woodruff, Aldridge and the State Administration.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Utica's welcome to Judge Van Wyck was distinctive even for this campaign, where every city he has visited has made much of the Democratic candidate. He came to Utica as he has come to the other Northern cities, unattended except by his old stenographer, who has written shorthand in his court for fourteen years.

He rode in a regular Wagner car with other passengers and he paid his fare. Hundreds of people waited for the Empire State Express this morning, and when the candidate alighted he was met by a splendid storm of cheers. A squad of police were on hand, and they were needed to open a way through the enthusiastic throng that wanted to shake Van Wyck's hand. Another crowd cheered him when he entered the station, and still another made a lane through which the Democratic candidate's carriage drove to the Butterfield Hotel.

Judge Van Wyck has had an ovation at every town at which he has spoken, but his reception at Utica surpassed them all. His rooms at the hotel were crowded all day, and from all the country round came delegations to wish him success.

They take their politics very seriously in this part of the State, and the delegations from Otsego, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Franklin and Chenango filed past Judge Van Wyck and declared, each for its own section, that it never was as Democratic as it is now.

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Cheers for Senator Hill.

When Van Wyck's speech was over there was just as much cheering for Senator Hill. "The best poor man's Governor New York ever had," a voice cried as Senator Hill faced the audience.

When Chairman Lindsay stepped back, leaving the ex-Senator face to face with his old friends the building shook with the applause.

"My friends," began Hill, "beats Brooklyn."

His speech was full of satire. "I thought I'd say with Spain was over," said the Senator, "and I did not know until I heard it told by one of the Wild West aggregations, that man was over, and they answer, 'What shall be done with Cuba?' But gentlemen, we of New York are not engaged in any war, and we have won and our opponents are telling how they did it. They are not saying anything about the Democrats who compiled a timid administration to give Spain notice to quit the soil she had disgraced by her error."

"They tell us that national issues should take our attention. We ask them what the fund was of the nine million dollar canal and they reply, 'Send them away to the stars.'"

"We ask them why the men responsible for the wasting of those nine million dollars are not punished, and they answer, 'What shall be done with Cuba?' But gentlemen, we of New York are not engaged in any war, and we have won and our opponents are telling how they did it. They are not saying anything about the Democrats who compiled a timid administration to give Spain notice to quit the soil she had disgraced by her error."

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"They knew when they made an estimate